

THE INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUALLY TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISONERS ON THE PROCESS OF ADAPTATION TO CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL ISOLATION

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Transformations in the society, taking place over the last decade, have led to the increase of its criminalization level. Some individuals, being under hard and hopeless conditions, on their opinion, resort to illegal actions, justifying them by these conditions and their inability to adequately exist under conditions that the state has created for them [2; 4; 8; 9]. Thus, the number of crimes related to illegal operations with houses, real estate, bank accounts; illicit drug, psychotropic substances and precursors turnover have grown, resulting in an increase of the number of persons, sentenced to serving a sentence of imprisonment for a long time. In addition, difficulties in restoring their social status and returning to normal living conditions lead to the fact that those who have served their sentences and been released from correctional facilities (hereinafter – released convicts), return to the criminal path, thus the level of recidivism increases [6; 7]. It is the fact due to which the overall significance of the research of problems of unlawful behaviour, a criminal's personality, a convict's psychology, including the problems of adaptation to imprisonment conditions, becomes more significant. Research of the problems of adaptation of the sentenced to conditions of imprisonment, their personal characteristics, particularly under the influence of penitentiary stress is perspective in this direction.

Researches in national (V.F. Pyrozhkov, O.I. Papkin, V.I. Pozdnyakov and others) and foreign psychology (V. Frankl, V.R. De Rosia, L. Goodstene, A.U. Kirkpatrick, E. Zambl and others) show that the initial period of adaptation in a correctional facility is the most difficult for prisoners. At this stage the convicted face with numerous challenges, new demands on their behavior and actions. During this period a definite relation to the regime, administration, specific prisoners and groups of convicts are being formed, and behavior strategy of the sentence in a correctional facility is being developed [1; 3].

In modern psychology a considerable attention is given to the research of delinquent behavior (O.D. Hlotochkin, N.S. Hook, K.S. Lebedynska, V.M. Orzhyhivska, A.V. Pyrozhkov, V.M. Synyov, V.A. Hudyk), particularly to the psychological state of a person deprived of freedom.

Instead, the problem of adaptation to correctional facilities, and as the result the influence of personal characteristics of prisoners under conditions of imprisonment, development of means of correctional influence upon them are still poorly researched.

Basing on the definition, the main goals of the study are to examine the influence of personal characteristics of prisoners on social, psychological and socio-psychological adaptation to conditions of imprisonment.

Research of the locus of control of the studied shows that, despite roughly equal points on the scales of the prisoners from different groups, the level of acceptance of personal responsibility of prisoners in the second group is slightly higher. However, both groups have an interesting phenomenon: they believe that people are basically given the power to control their lives, freely make decisions and implement them, but they do not always relate it to themselves. In other words, despite the fact that a prisoner has faith in handling his life; during being in prison, faith in his own strength, the ability to control the events of his life becomes dull. It indicates that prisoners who are in prison, have partially closed access to such internal resources, which support adaptation to environmental conditions that are changing such as life orientations, awareness and understanding of the lived life segment, approval of the responsibility for life. Thus, the following conclusions about the factors of psychological adaptation can be made: interest and emotional richness of life and the presence of future goals are the factors of adaptation to prison. Personal meanings of the prisoners, especially those from general detention cells, are less conscious.

Thus, summing up the analysis of both samples according to the used methods the following conclusions can be made: firstly, the prisoners who perform public services or amenities and the prisoners from the cells of general detention have both general and specific characteristics of adaptation to prison, i.e. a peculiar concept of life, which includes a broad view on human nature, belief in their own ability to manage their lives, plays an important role. At the same time it is possible to identify the following features of the personality of prisoners: they evaluate themselves as confident, competent and persistent; in critical situations they are prone to physical or verbal aggression, the main value of life is seen in its emotional intensity in the present and in the future goals. We can also assume that presence of a family and children, as well as past convictions makes it easier to adapt to the conditions of imprisonment. Secondly, specific characteristics of adaptation to prison in the studied groups are laid in the fact that the prisoners from the cells are tend to mistrust, dependence, compelling; they need more help and support due to some objective reasons (treatment, welfare, etc.). Their consciousness of their lives is lower than in the studied group II; internal resources of life orientations are less available.

Thirdly, among the factors that contribute to adaptation of prisoners to prisons one can distinguish willingness to help and sympathize; spirit of cooperation; conformity, the ability to obey; self-acceptance; internality; approval of others; presence of a family and children, previous convictions, profession.

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